

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

COLOMBO SPRINGS, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1878.

Price, Five Cents

DRUGS

TRUINON,

Wholesale and Retail

BIGGIST,

COLORADO SPRINGS

Solutions Compounded at all Hours

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. O. H. LAW, At LAW, Member U. S. Law Association, Colorado Springs, Colo.

EDGAR T. BENSON,

At LAW, Member U. S. Law Association, Colorado Springs, Colo.

T. E. FINN,

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
may be left at GAZETTE office

J. J. LOOMIS, M.D.

Attention given to men and children Residence on 12th and Kiowa streets

J. H. HUMPHREY,

DENTIST.
Office over G. S. Barnes Hardware Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FURNITURE, Etc.

WESTFIELD

SPENCER CO.

ROMAN & WIGGINS, M.D.

W. H. COOPER & CO.

TELEGRAPHICO

Yesterday's Proceedings of the 45th Congress.

American Cotton for India, Duty Free.

Indications of Peace Still Growing Stronger.

The Shah of Persia to Visit Europe Again.

Further Particulars of the Great Tornado.

Failure of the Stewart Hotel for Women.

Interesting Summary of News from Everywhere.

Commercial and Monetary.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Coode reported a bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the education of the people. Referred.

Mr. Hartig offered a resolution directing the committee on post offices and post roads to investigate the practicability of preventing frauds in the postal service. Referred.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Hewitt of New York, withdrew his proposed amendment to the 14th section for the reduction of officers reported under for \$100,000, and consented to the clause striking out of the section. He then moved an amendment to the 14th section embracing the same general provisions. In explaining it, he said the corresponding provisions in the bill as originally drawn were more liberal, but they had been voted out under protest by him of his own choice. It had been assigned to him. He had found the army organized in such a manner that no business man could continue to do business under such an organization without being amended. He therefore suggested such measures of regularization and arrangement as would effect economy. The bill as originally reported it did not in two points, consolidation of the regiments, and reduction of men, which was a minor question. He confessed that when he approached that subject he had done so with the conviction that the army ought to be at least 25,000 men, and it was only after investigation he had come to the conclusion that an army of 20,000 men was adequate for such services as the army ought to be called upon to perform. In that particular, however, the committee on appropriations had, however, sustained the committee on appropriations, by which two thirds of the entire consolidation, by which two thirds of the entire saving would be effected.

Mr. Coode said he was opposed to the amendment, but that he did not consider it liable to a point of order without discussion. The amendment was adopted.

Section 15 now reads, "That the president is hereby authorized to transfer the surplus officers from regiments of cavalry and infantry that may be consolidated, and from the several staff departments to the list of supernumeraries, and all vacancies now existing or that may occur in the cavalry, artillery, infantry, or staff departments, by reason of such transfers, or from other cause, shall be filled in due proportion by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority and fitness, and the president is hereby authorized and required to place up in the retired list, or to muster out of service, officers equal in number to the officers who may be upon the supernumerary list July 1st. He shall place upon the retired list all officers who may be unfit for duty by reason of injuries received or disease contracted in line of duty, but the number so retired shall not exceed 100 in addition to the present retired list. In order that the president may properly select the officers to be placed on the retired list and to be mustered out, the commanding officers of the several military, geographical divisions and departments shall, as soon as is practicable after the passage of this act, and before the first day of September next, forward through and for the remarks of the general of the army, to the secretary of war, a list of officers serving in their respective commands and departments, deemed fit and necessary for such purposes, wherever, for proper and efficient discharging of their duty, setting forth fully and specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The secretary of war is hereby authorized and requested on or before the first of October next to constitute a board, consisting of the three major generals on the active list, to which board said lists shall be referred for examination, and said board shall report to the president such officers as it shall recommend to be placed on the retired list and to be mustered out of service, and the president shall direct that all those so mustered out of service and cause them to be placed on the retired list, and to be mustered out of service on the 1st of July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. If the number so recommended to be mustered out of service shall not be equal to the number of officers remaining on the supernumerary list on the 1st of January, 1879, the president shall forthwith transmit to congress at its next session a list of the officers in excess of the number to be mustered out for such further action as shall be deemed necessary."

No amendments were offered to sections 16

or 17, which limit the number of major genera

ls to one, and of brigadiers general to three.

After those figures shall be reached,

A point of order was made and sustained against the prohibition of the promotion of officers unless recommended by the board of examination, and the section was struck out.

A point of order was made and sustained against section 22, which prohibits detail to staff appointments of officers who have served less than five years. The section was struck out.

Mr. Schleicher moved an amendment excepting the military headquarters of troops in Texas or on the Indian border. Rejected. The 30th section having been read, which fixed the pay of army officers, Mr. Hewitt of New York moved to amend it, by making the pay of the store keeper one hundred and eighty dollars by excepting the store keeper at the army at Springfield, Ill., who is to pay the pay and expenses of import. Agreed to.

Mr. Reagan moved to amend it, by reducing the pay fixed in the bill as follows: general of the army, \$1,000 to \$10,000; lieutenant general from \$10,000 to \$8,000; major general from \$8,000 to \$6,000; colonel from \$5,000 to \$3,000; lieutenant colonel from \$3,000 to \$2,000; major from \$2,000 to \$1,400. He contrasted the pay of civil officials in this country and foreign armies with that of American officers to show the disproportionate pay of the latter. He denied that he was prompted by any hostility toward the army. Mr. McCook suggested that members of congress should reduce their own pay before reducing the pay of army officers.

Mr. Reagan's reply was to the effect that the members of Congress, having such high and important duties to perform and their votes and acts touching the most vital interests of the nation, were unworthy paid.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to regulate the removal of causes from the state courts, and also making further provision in reference to the removal of causes from the state courts to the circuit courts of the United States. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Adjourned until Monday.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Sargent called up the constitutional resolution declaring that the provisions of the existing treaty between China and the United States allowing the unrestricted emigration of this country from China might well be modified so as to subserve the best interests of both government and the Chinese people.

Pending the discussion of the bill, Senator Christiani introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to regulate the removal of causes from the state courts, and also making further provision in reference to the removal of causes from the state courts to the circuit courts of the United States. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Advices from Hong Kong, per steamer China, say the Bradford case, in Shanghai, has taken a fresh departure. Dr. McGowan, the writer of the letter, which states that toward the close of last year O. B. Bradford, late vice-consul general at Shanghai, was punished for stealing, now avows in a public letter that it was not stealing at all.

The British and Russian naval squadrons have been amply coalled and provisioned, and all Russian and most of the English ships lately left the harbor within a short time of each other. They were left at Kobe until a few days since, but have left that port. The Russian fleet is reported in Yedo Harbor by the 15th Bay, which has just passed from a course Business is very dull, owing to the fear of war between England and Russia.

PAUL R. BROWN.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—The list indicates that there is a lot of life and property up for greater than at first reported. The following additional partial list was forwarded by the arm and others who care to the press for supplies. The town of Perry seems to have been the first place in this county to be hit by the storm, whence it swept across the lower part of the county, including Marion county near Fort Atkinson, veering round to the north, then to East Perry. Perry and Monroe in this county have suffered severe damage. Reports indicate that there were forty-five feet, and between fifty and one hundred injured, in this county alone. The track of the storm everywhere marked by desolation and ruin. It killed in several places, to come down in others with intense fury and force, and accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most terrific nature. The heat of summer traveled is low and wet, and in favorable conditions for the development of atmospheric electricity. A storm of like intensity passed over nearly the same belt of country about twenty-five years ago. News from the interior may slow in reaching here, but from accounts already received it is evident that the worst is yet to be learned. The loss of property cannot be estimated, but will undoubtedly amount hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the loss of life will far exceed \$100,000.

Mr. Garfield I merely said you did not mean anything by your insolence.

Mr. Williams of Michigan, argued against any reduction below the sums fixed in the bill.

Mr. Banning, read from the testimony of Gen. Sherman in 1876, to the effect that whenever, when the pay of army officers were on equality, the pay of army officers might be reduced to 15 to 20 cent.

"We have continued," said Mr. Banning, "and made the greenback equal to the gold dollar."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Foster, "we have."

[Laughter.]

"He did not mean it," said Mr. Garfield, in an undertone to F. Stetler, who was alluding to some remark of Mr. Banning.

"He did—say it," said Mr. Banning, catching at the remark and applying it differently, "the general we will not be guilty of saying it is the distinguished officer said anything which he did not mean."

Mr. Garfield I merely said you did not mean anything by your insolence.

Mr. Banning You mean your impudence, my insolence is not equal to that. The salaries are too large, they are out of all proportion, they were established when currency was thirty, forty or fifty per cent below par, and a gentleman who shook the bloody shirt in the face of the members, because he has served the confederacy, ought to be called upon to perform.

In that particular, however, the committee on appropriations had, however, sustained the committee on appropriations, by which two thirds of the entire consolidation, by which two thirds of the entire saving would be effected.

Mr. Foster repeated that the people would not approve this cutting down of the pay of army officers, unless the democrats would cut down their own salaries.

Mr. Tucker Did not this house pass a bill last year reducing our salaries?

Mr. Foster Yes but you yielded to the smiles of force imaginable, when the Senate refused to concur, you could not get enough to order the yeas and nays upon the proposition. My friend, Mr. Morrison, did not rise to a point of order. Even Mr. Cox did not rise. [Laughter.] It was the most beautiful piece of farce ever seen in this country.

Mr. II. W. Wood, of New York, said that when the gentleman on the other side sought to check economy by throwing a dart into the face of any member who felt constrained to offer an amendment in that direction, he committed an offence against good manners, and against courtesy, which it was very hard to tolerate.

The discussion having closed, the committee voted on Mr. Bragg's amendment, as accepted by Mr. Reagan. The vote on the reduction of the salary of general to \$12,000, was sixty to ninety against. All other clauses in the amendment were also rejected, and the bill of officers stands as fixed in the bill, namely, general, \$13,500; lieutenant general, \$11,000; major general, \$7,500; brigadier general, \$5,500; colonel, \$3,500; lieutenant colonel, \$3,000; major, \$2,500; captain, mounted, \$2,000; not mounted, \$1,800; adjutant, \$1,500; regimental quartermaster, \$1,800; first lieutenant colonel, \$1,600; second lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,500; second lieutenant, mounted, \$1,500; chaplain, \$1,500; store keeper, except at Springfield, Massachusetts, \$1,500. The foregoing is to be in full of all pay and allowances, except longevity pay, which is to be ten per cent for every term of five years service, not to exceed, in the aggregate, forty per cent, nor \$800 a year.

Mr. Cox of New York, offered as a new section a provision prohibiting musicians or other enlisted men from engaging in their business for hire or emolument. Adopted, \$7 to 73.

Mr. Scales, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, offered as a new section a provi-

FOREIGN.

The Shah of Persia

PARIS, May 25.—The Shah of Persia is expected in this city about the 10th of June to stay in with his suite. Rooms have been engaged at the Grand Hotel. The Shah will be received by the king, Madrid and Lisbon. His whole European journey will last six months.

American Cotton for India

LONDON, May 24.—The Manchester Guardian says, from Liverpool, if we learn that orders have been received from America for 100,000 bales of cotton in the mills of Bombay. It is intended with this material to commence the manufacture of shirting and other medium cloth in India. This cotton will pass into India duty free, whilst goods made from the same kind of cotton in this country will pay an import duty at five per cent.

Peaceful Indications

LONDON, May 25.—The Times referring to the interview of Count Schouvaloff with Lord Salisbury expresses the opinion that there is legitimate ground for a favorable impression, which everywhere prevails respecting the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission.

The Journal de Paris says that the London papers insist on the acceptance by Russia of the British formula and submit the entire treaty to a congress. If there is serious dispute the congress should meet, and we hope it will meet. In a very short time the world will know who to think about the matter.

The Russo-Turkish commission, it was reported in the dispatch from Constantinople yesterday, had failed to agree upon the line of demarcation between the Turkish and Russian forces. Gen. Todtken suggested that a new line of demarcation be fixed and new regulations made for the better protection of peace in the dangerous proximity of the two armies of Russian and Turkish soldiers. Where the lines are in contact the two armies fraternize cordially and no trouble is apprehended despite the failure of the commission to agree, but it was thought advisable to have the lines further apart and more precise regulations.

An American view of the "T" 88.

LONDON, May 25.—An American gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour in Russia says that about R. 1900 is moving towards the Galician frontier of Austria-Greece throughout Poland are moving southward, camps of troops and recruits are noted at many points along the railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg, full of troops and new levies are constantly coming forward. The ground is covered with desolation and ruin. It killed in several places, to come down in others with intense fury and force, and accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most terrific nature. The heat of summer traveled is low and wet, and in favorable conditions for the development of atmospheric electricity. A storm of like intensity passed over nearly the same belt of country about twenty-five years ago. News from the interior may slow in reaching here, but from accounts already received it is evident that the worst is yet to be learned. The loss of property cannot be estimated, but will undoubtedly amount hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the loss of life will far exceed \$100,000.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Official Paper of the City of Colorado
Springs.

PUBLISHED
By the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DAILY TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS,
Eight Dollars per Annum. Five Dollars for Six Months.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Three Months.
One Dollar per Month.
WEEKLY FOR EIGHT COLUMNS,
Two Dollars per Annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,
Will be made known no application to the office.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the democratic investigation should be called the "Fraud" investigation "limited."

At a cabinet meeting last week Secretary Sherman submitted a financial statement, showing that the expenses of the government had been reduced \$8,000,000 during the past year. And yet the Pennsylvania republicans thought it would be unwise to endorse President Hayes.

One democrat who voted for the Potter resolution is in great trouble. He had only twenty majority in his district and has received a large number of letters from his constituents, deprecating the reopening of the Presidential question. He now wishes he had not voted for that resolution.

We understand that Brevet-Major General Edward Hatch, William Stickney, of Washington, D. C., and N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, Kansas, have been appointed commissioners to treat with the Ute Indians. They will endeavor to move the southern Utes to the "White" River Agency. We wish them success.

The contest over the election of a doorkeeper for the House of Representatives a few weeks ago had many amusing features, but none more amusing than the fact that they elected a Republican to that office. Knowing that he had been a confederate general during the late war, they supposed his politics were all right. But it seems that he took an active part in the campaign of 1868 in support of Grant and Colfax. He was an officer of a Republican ex-pride club and made speeches for the Republican ticket. He has been holding a position as assistant engineer under the district government, which position he obtained by the recommendation of Republicans only. It tells the democrats to think they have elected a republican confederate instead of a democratic federal. Gen. Field is considered the best doorkeeper the house has had for years.

Dennis Kearney is the most troublesome and mischief-making man on the Pacific coast. He has again and again hounded the laboring men to riot and bloodshed. He has exercised a pernicious influence over the too easily aroused prejudices of the laboring men, and has thus greatly increased their dissatisfaction. The following resolution has recently been adopted by the laboring men of San Francisco, which shows that they have found Kearney out:

Whereas, Dennis Kearney has assumed the role of dictator, and has denounced everybody in the party who differs from him in opinion; Resolved, That henceforth the law-abiding and liberty-loving citizens, and members of the workingmen's party of the second ward, who dare have and express opinions which are their honest sentiments, do sever all connection with the deposed dictator. Resolved, That inasmuch as Kearney has lost sight of the battle-cry, "The Chinese must go," and instead has substituted a policy which leads to riot, anarchy, and bloodshed, he has placed himself outside of the pale of the law, and is unworthy the respect of the humblest citizen of this great republic.

We do not approve of the sentiment in regard to the Chinamen, but rejoice that the laboring men are no longer willing to be made the tools of such a demagogue. Ben Butler, Voorhees and others will have their turn soon. May that turn soon come is our earnest wish.

The Cleveland *Leader* says that Ohio has cast republican majorities in the last five presidential elections aggregating 180,000. In the nine gubernatorial elections which have occurred since 1861, the republican candidates have been elected by majorities aggregating 234,000, while the democratic majorities for governor during the same period total up to 23,000. This looks as though Ohio was republican. There is no doubt but that the republicans can carry the state if they occupy the right position in the coming canvas. The independent voters will hold the balance of power in the state. A re-affirmation of dead issues will not obtain this vote. A platform like that adopted by the republican party in Pennsylvania will insure the defeat of the republican party in Ohio this fall. The independent voter cares more for purity in the administration of the government, and a national policy which will secure peace and prosperity to the country, than for the success of any party organization. If the republicans choose to ignore such issues, they might as well turn their state convention into a funeral. If men like General Garfield, Charles Foster and General Cox could give the keynotes to the campaign instead of narrow ignorant partisans like General Beatty, we might look for a great republican victory in Ohio this fall.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "General Butler is the noblest straddler of them all. He caucuses with one party and votes with the other."

The Prince of Wales is making a very favorable impression in Paris. He is also becoming very popular at home. The *Telegraph*, a French paper, commented on a speech of the Prince of Wales in the following manner: "The great news of the day is the speech of the Prince of Wales. The heir apparent to the English crown spoke in favor of France in terms which have profoundly moved all Frenchmen. We know that this speech has made a great impression in Europe. Who can now pretend that the republican form of government in France tightens monarchical Europe, and repels sympathy with us?"

The following letter of J. G. Whittier on the subject of future punishment will be of general interest. The letter is in answer to the inquiries of a gentleman who has made a careful study of Whittier's poems and desired light on some passages in them. The letter is quite explicit:

"OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, MASS.,
23d, 11th month, 1877.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—I think I understand thy inquiry: I am not a Universalist, for I believe in the possibility of the perpetual loss of the soul that persistently turns from God in the next life as in this. But I do believe, also, that the Divine love and compassion follow us in all worlds, and that the Heavenly Father will do the best that is possible for every creature He has made. What that will be must be left to His infinite wisdom and goodness. I would refer thee to a poem of mine, 'The Answer,' concerning

"Spare me, dread angel of reproach! &c. As containing, in a few words, my belief in this matter." Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

For some time but little has been said respecting the once turbulent politics of this state. There has been a great change in both parties since the exciting contest of 1876. The republican party has been reorganized, and is no longer manipulated by corrupt leaders. The party has had, during the last ten years, at different times a great many able, honest men connected with it. These men have not been actively connected with the party for some time on account of the predominance and power of the corrupt element. At last this better element is prevailing, and the republican party of Louisiana has never been stronger than now. The appointment of Mr. Smith as collector of the port of New Orleans has had no idle influence in bringing this about. At the present time the friends of economy have more to hope for in the ascendancy of the republican party than in that of the democratic party.

The Bourbon democracy have been very extravagant in their legislation. Only the fitness of Governor Nicholls has prevented the passage of subsidies, etc. The present state of affairs is far from being good by the republicans, and has some very good features about it, which are objectionable to the Bourbon democracy. Among these objectionable provisions are the following: It forbids an increase of the state debt before 1914; it limits state and local taxation within reasonable bounds; and it limits the appropriations to the actual revenues of the current year. A great effort will be made to amend the constitution so as to eliminate these features. They interfere too much with democratic jobs. Among these jobs is one to pay the McEnery government \$1,400,000 for their four years of pretended reign, another to give a subsidy to the New Orleans and Pacific railway company of \$2,000,000 and still another to use about \$4,000,000 in public works.

The independent voters who united with the democrats to secure the overthrow of the corrupt legislators will probably now unite with the better elements of the republican party in securing the overthrow of the Bourbon democracy. We expect to see a republican gain of at least one in the Louisiana congressional delegation this fall.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

During the past week the social science convention has been in session at Cincinnati. Though no great enthusiasm or popular attendance characterized their meetings, we venture to assert that no convention has assembled this year whose deliberations are of equal value to this country. Its province was thus clearly marked out by Prof. Peirce of Harvard University in the opening address:

"Just as the coast survey of the United States, with a quiet industry which is the surest indication of well-applied labor, searches the whole length of our sea-coast and constructs charts showing where the safe path lies, and where the dangerous rock is concealed, thereby securing the safety of two thousand millions of property, and of the multitudes of sailors which are annually afloat—they are our sailors, but it is chiefly your property so the province of this society is, not so much personal ambition, but thoughtfully and conscientiously to survey and mark out the safe channels for society to navigate, and buoy out the dangers which may be hidden from superficial observation. This unassuming and unambitious work will not tempt the seeker of popular votes, but it can not fail to inspire the generous heart and enlarged nature of your bravest souls."

The value of such work performed by unselfish men seeking the good of society, is inestimable. The topics discussed in this association were varied and of vital interest to society. Papers were read on Homes for the People, The Indian

Question, Relations of Sewer Gas to the Production of Specific Disease, The Silver Question, Resumption, Taxation, Congress and the President, Post Office Savings Banks, The Relation of the Government to Railways, The Political Economy of Co-operative Societies, The Public Lands, Health in Schools, Education, The Prevention of Crime, Disease and Pauperism, and many others on general subjects of education, charity, political economy and morality.

The most casual glance at the above subjects will show the value of its deliberations. The forces which make, control, benefit, injure or destroy society are so complex in their relations, character, and operations that great care and wisdom should be exercised by those who attempt to tamper with them. In contributing the results of the experience and thought of the distinguished members of the association for enlightenment on these subjects, great good mustsurely be done to society.

We are unable to speak of the papers in detail, as we are not in possession of all the proceedings. We have, however, seen the opening address of Prof. Peirce, which was received with such enthusiasm. It was broad in its views, scholarly in its statement, and able in its discussions. There is the greatest freedom and liberty in the discussions of this association; but we quote the concluding portion of the distinguished scientist's address to show that liberality of opinion is not necessarily infidelity, or scientific attainments at variance with religious belief:

"The third and highest form of spiritual power is moral and religious. To-morrow we may learn, from a more competent guide, the way which leads to the development of this power. Give me leave simply to state my belief that the only solid basis for an enduring republic is the Rock of Ages. Any other foundation is unstable and insecure as the sands of the seashore. Let the tower be built in obedience to God's laws, and it will reach unto heaven, the children of men will reunite in permanent harmony, science and religion will coincide, and the one universal speech will be God's word written on the sun, moon and stars, on the solid earth itself, and in the gospel.

MARYLAND LIBRARY.

The following is the letter written by John Sherman, which has thrown such dismay into the democratic ranks. Mr. Sherman has boldly thrown down the gauntlet, and it remains to be seen whether the Potter committee will dare to pick it up:

May 20, 1878.

Mr. Hon. Curtis N. Brown, etc., etc.

Sir: I observe that the resolution of the house, under which your committee is organized, singles me out personally by name, sign among twenty or more gentlemen who were present, at the request of President Grant, or the chairman of the democratic national committee, to attend and witness the action of the returning board upon the presidential election returns in the state of Louisiana in 1876, and in substance charges that at that election in East Feliciana Parish, and in part in West Feliciana Parish in Louisiana, the republican vote was withheld and not cast in pursuance and execution of a conspiracy by such voters; that in furtherance of such conspiracy James E. Anderson, supervisor of registration in East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, supervisor of registration in West Feliciana, falsely protested that said election in such parishes had not been free and fair, and that thereupon the returning board of said state falsely and fraudulently excluded the votes of said precincts and by means thereof and of other false and fraudulent action of said returning board, the choice of the people of the state was annulled and reversed, and that such action by said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by the assurances of the Hon. John Sherman, now secretary of the treasury. This resolution requires you to investigate these allegations, and upon the truth of these depends the accusation against me, viz.: 1. That there was a conspiracy among voters to withhold and not cast votes, with a view to make a false charge as to election. 2. That in point of fact, there was a free and fair election in East and West Feliciana, which was falsely protested and returned by said Anderson and Weber, by which the votes of those parishes were falsely and fraudulently excluded by the returning board. 3. That the offense was encouraged by assurances from me. With a view, therefore, to meet this accusation, which, so far as it affects me, I declare and know to be absolutely destitute of even the shadow of truth, I respectfully ask, and now make formal application for leave to be represented before your committee by counsel in the investigation of all charges affecting myself personally. I render and offer to prove that in point of fact the election in East and West Feliciana parishes was governed and controlled by force, violence and intimidation, so revolting as to excite common indignation of all who became conversant with it, and that proof was submitted to that effect, not only before the returning board, but in evidence contained in Executive Document No. 2, second session, Forty-fourth Congress, but also in testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections (Report No. 701, second session, Forty-fourth Congress). I will, if allowed, furnish the names of witnesses whom I desire to examine before you, to prove the truth of this statement as to said parishes, and that the protests referred to were true, supported by testimony, and properly acted upon and sustained by the returning board. To my personal conduct during this examination I invite your fair and candid scrutiny, with entire confidence that not only myself but my associates of both political parties acted honestly and properly. From a sense of public duty, I have requested the Hon. Sam' Shiehba to deliver this to you, and I respectfully designate him as the gentleman I would desire, on my part, to be present to cross examine witnesses testifying in relation to charges against me, and who will, as my counsel, tender evidence in proof of this statement. The favor of an early reply is requested.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN.

GROCERIES.

THE

N. W.

PARLOR STORE,

LARGEST STOCK,

AND LOWEST PRICES

Than Was Ever Before Offered In The State Of Colorado.

S. SESSNER'S,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

Having had fifteen years' experience in the grocery business in

Colorado, and selecting my present stock directly from

the manufacturers in car-load lots, at extremely

low prices, and at the very low rate of freight, I feel con-

fident that I can offer better goods, at lower prices,

than can be obtained elsewhere in Colorado.

My Stock comprises everything in the

Grocery line and of the best

QUALITY.

Colorado

Springs

Col.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLOSING OUT!

LAKE

Music Store!

SHEET MUSIC

For One Cent a page, 1 to 50 to 75

VOL. 1 - 6 to 8

8 to 10

10 to 12

ETC., ETC.

CLOSING OUT!

GRAIN, FEED, HAY, ETC.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

II. H. STEVENS,

Dealer in

Grain, Feed, Baled Hay, Etc.

BOARD AND SALE STABLE.

1409 STREET.

Opposite G. S. Parker's, COLORADO SPRINGS.

STONE MASON.

C. LEWIS & RUSSETT.

Postoffice Block.

Stone and Brick Masons,

WILL TAKE CONTRACTS.

For large or small jobs. Estimates furnished

and all work done in the best manner.

STONE CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

Calming down on short notice.

HIDES, FELTS, FURS.

II. C. TELLINGHAST & CO.,

Dealers in

Hides, Pelts, Furs.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

1409 STREET, east of Phelps House,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Highest Market Price Paid for Everything Purchased. Give us a call.

WM. BUSI,

Colorado Springs, COLORADO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I Do Not Keep Any Shoddy Goods

Such as are usually found.

IN A JEW AUCTION HOUSE.

But if you want a

Shoe, I will supply you.

Good Stock to Select From,

Get your Repairing and Heel Braces free;

then try your

shoe.

Call and examine the quality and price

before buying of those that have to

advertise NO SHODDY goods,

as you are SURE to find them at such

places, as goods.

E. LEONARD

BANKS
Paso County Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
acts a General Banking and Exchange
Business.

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK,
COLORADO SPRINGS

HUNDRED CAPITAL
N CAPITAL, \$100,000
\$50,000

DIRECTORS:
REEDER, G. H. STEWART
President, Vice President
HOWBERT, J. P. HUMPHREY
C. E. GREENOUGH
CROWELL, C. E. GREENOUGH

OUSE AND SIGN PAINTING:

M. SOMERVILLE,
House and Sign

INTING!
PAPER-HANGING, Etc.

EDWARD FINE ARTS, between Tejon
and Harrison Streets.

COLORADO SPRINGS.
GINGER ALE.

DRINK
IRE'S HUNDRED ALE.

The most refreshing drink
to be had.

collont beverage for Pic-Nic's,

festivals, and Katahdin-innate.

Sold at C. Steward's will receive
the best attention.

MEAT MARKET

A choice supply of

ATS OF ALL KINDS,

THREADWEAR, ETC.

Third door above Garage Office.

PLE'S MEAT MARKET

CHOICE

DRIN-THED JEWEL

Received Daily.

Everything to be found in a first-class

Market.

H. KETTLEWELL, Owner.

J. DOWNING & CO.

Wholesale

Pork, Mutton, Game

ALF MEATS, &c.

ARKET.

Tejon Street.

GROCERIES

DLF & SHERMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, FLOUR,

IND. & F. F. 1884

nd Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all

Kinds.

6 Street, under City Hall, Colorado Springs.

S. J. M. Sturgeon

HAS OPENED A

LLERY

STORIE,

posite the Post Office.

stock is new and comprises only the

types of goods, which she is selling at

prices.

She is invited to call and examine them.

BREWERY.

ALES, BEER, & STOUT,

BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG.

Manufactured, and delivered daily by the

EL PASO COUNTY

Cwing Company.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS AT

ice, next to post office, Colorado Springs.

STOCKBRIDGE,

President and Manager.

H. A. LEONARD, M. D.

Electrician.

Mineral water to Nervous and

diseases. Office at the Mineral Bath,

Manitou.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

MAY 26, 1878.

THE LOST EURYDICE,

24th March, 1878.

The mother of a young officer, seen at the helm when the frigate capsized, was waiting to return at South sea.

"Lady, she is round the Needles; now Saint Catherine's Cape they sight;

Now her head is set northward; 'tis the beam the Foreland light;

"Look! we see the light from Southsea"; and

Swanlike gliding, as some cloud that dark below, the storm wind's hue;

Towers into tufted summits, sailing o'er the tranquil silver;

Oh! the change! and in one hour! when,

Swanlike, on the harbor's breast,

Plumage-furled and voyage over, safe, the gallant ship will rest!

All the movement of the haven spread

Health her eyes in vain;

Also window watch'd the Lady, gazing o'er the sunlit main.

Thinking from the Foreland light ship they

perchance even now might see;

See the noble ship—my ship, for bings she

not my joy to me?

Drifted from the waves the splendor; from the

sky died out the blue;

Yet the lady saw not; deep beyond herself her

sight withdrew;

Sunshine glow'd within her bosom; happy mu-

sin in her ears;

Love, in glory painting all the beauty of his

youthful years.

"Fit for earth, and fit for heaven," she thinks,

"whatever his destined lot."

He is there already, mother! mother! and

thou know'st it not!

Thunderbolts of icy storm, wind in its plaiting

bosom piled,

Sudden, towering angry black, a cloudy wall

climbs wide and wild.

Like a squadron at the signal, forth the mad

warrior flies,

Robed in blinding folds of smoke, together

mixing seas and skies.

From the windward turn, 'tis toward the lightship look no more;

Happy that thou canst not see the darkening

headland, chalky shore.

Thirty minutes since they watch'd her; stately

visi n, jocund crew;

All beyond from outward without hindrance, lost

to mortal view.

Voice was none, nor cry of terror; or who

snowdrifts where the dell,

Smitten, slain, stone, and, & 'twas where the

dead brother fell.

Right up, he, wide she disposed, then turned,

and, with a like

Only at her bower, the last, the gallant boy was

seen; in vain!

Ah! the sun sets! as they watch'd her; stately

visi n, jocund crew;

Cloudy cliffs and grassy headland smiling to the

angling bay.

But when the lady's last smile and the

glow are gone;

This alone is left to cheer her, Mother! Mother!

True to God and England, she sees him;

THE COLORADO SPRINGS' GAZETTE

MAY 20, 1878

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs

Preaching both morning and evening by the pastor at the Presbyterian church, Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

The W. B. mill is expected to start up about the middle of next month. It will be under the management of Mr. Thomas.

Quong Hang was seen much worse moron a little yesterday, for it rained all on his clothes. He wears a quine and roosts on a pole on Tejon street.

Dr. T. A. Benbow received a message late last evening that his son Charlie had accidentally shot himself in the thigh, while out gunning some twelve miles from here.

We are informed by Mayor France that water will be turned into the streets to-morrow. The bridge at the beer garden has been repaired so that teams can now cross.

Services will be held at Grace church this morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. Q. Archdeacon, of Denver, will officiate at each service.

The train from the north yesterday consisted of three passenger coaches, which were well-filled, one baggage and express and one mail car. This begins to look like business.

Services at the usual hours at the Baptist church to-day. Morning subject, Paul's Determination, or the proper limits of preaching. Evening subject, Our Babylon, or the handwriting on the wall applied to our land and time.

A freight train of fifteen cars came up from the south yesterday morning. It was pulled by engine No. 25, one of the largest on the road. There are at present forty-nine loaded freight cars in the freight yard at this city, awaiting transportation to Denver.

The pastor's subject at the Cumberland Presbyterian church this morning will be "The unity of the church of Christ." In the evening, "The brevity and vanity of human life." Sunday school meets at 9:30 a.m. All are cordially invited to attend these services. See size.

While the freight train from the north was coming into the city last night, W. B. Watson, who was employed thereon, in walking along the tops of the cars, fell between two of them, striking his leg on the edge of the platform of one of the cars, cutting a deep gash. Fortunately the train was moving slowly at the time or the accident might have been of a more severe character.

Sunday-school at the M. E. church today at 9:30 a.m., preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m., sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service. At 7:30 p.m., General Vaughn, of Denver, will give an address on the religious phase of the temperance question. As the house is usually crowded on Sunday evening, those who wish to get seats will do well to come early. All are cordially invited.

Quite a large number gathered on the common, in front of the public school yesterday afternoon, to witness a practice match of some of the best shots in the city. The shooting was at glass balls, twenty-one yards rise, thrown as badly as possible from a Bogardus trap. Following is the score, each member of the team having ten balls. Dan 1, Blood, 9; Ackurst, 0; Page 0; Sherman, 4. A single match of five balls at 21 yards, between Sherman and Blood, resulted as follows: Sherman 4; Blood, 3. At the close of the shooting, Mr. Sherman shot at wooden balls, one and one-fourth inch in diameter, thirty feet distance, thrown in the air, with a parlor rifle striking nine out of twelve.

Rignold.

A telegram received in this city last evening, states that Rignold will give but two entertainments here, namely on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. This should be borne in mind by those interested, and seats should be secured immediately, as the demand will doubtless be great. The Scranton, Pa., Times of April 1, has the following:

The academy of music was crowded long before the usual hour on Saturday evening, and it is safe to say that the audience was the largest and most select that ever assembled in this city.

Mr. Rignold's reputation had preceded him. The press, without an exception, spoke warm words in his praise, and all looked forward to a rich treat, and though expectation was raised very high, it was not disappointed. The affair was a success in every way, from the first seat to the last. Mr. Rignold fully sustained his already high reputation as a star of the first magnitude. He was very ably supported, and every one of the leading actors played their several roles with a naturalness and individuality that are seldom united throughout. Of the acting, of the deportment of the mutual spirit, of the eloquence of the dignity in short all that outweighs relates to the King we have nothing to say but words of unqualified admiration.

The very favorable criticism of the New York press has been very well merited.

It will long be remembered here in the role of Henry V with pleasure unalloyed,

Abstract of the Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1878.

Highest barometer 30.111 inches, Saturday. Lowest barometer 29.690 inches, Sunday. Range, 0.445 inches.

Mean thermometer, 59° 4. Highest thermometer, 72° 5. Thursday. Lowest thermometer, 37° Sub-freez. Range, 35° 5.

Daily daily range, 2°-5 Friday.

Lowest daily range, 14°-2 Saturday.

Mean thermometer, 55° 4.

Wind, prevailing direction, S.

Total number of miles traveled during the week, 1703.

Mean humidity, 51 per cent of saturation.

Total rainfall, 0.63 inch.

F. H. LOUD

45th Street Letter

The manuscript of the following letter was placed in our hands yesterday, by "the best lawyer" in the city. Under the circumstances the name of the place from which it comes is very suggestive.

BYRON, May 20, 1878.

To the Postmaster.

Will you favor me to give this letter to the best Lawyer in your Territory? It suits me very much.

Mr. Will you please to be so kind to write me to let me know what the Law is in regard for a man to get a bill of divorce from his wife and what his complaints got to be. A man got to live thus to get one or can one get one, if he send his complaint out there please let me know if you could get one granted which is Lawful in this state if you can get one granted if is good I pay for it with a reasonable sum and can have the privilege to see before pay for it if all will write pay for it I like to give you the chase I hope you be kind enough to let me know.

Box 105, BYRON, OGLE CO., ILLINOIS

Rural Letter

CRAWFORD. E. A. Jewitt, Ed L. Turner, Chicago, H. J. Clark, O. F. Van Deventer, Kansas City, J. R. Crump, S. P. Black, T. J. Preese, St. Louis, F. R. George, Lake City, W. C. Sanborn, San Francisco, Gregg O'Brien, Mrs. J. W. O'Brien, Highland Park, Judge W. F. Stone and family, P. R. Thoms, Pueblo, Sam W. Hill, B. T. Rodgers, Lake Superior, E. G. Westcott, Hartford, C. W. F. Mitchell, Attleboro, Mass.; John Peasehouse, H. S. Davis, P. L. Smith, Manchester, England; J. K. Doolittle, Denver, G. W. Weir, Wisconsin.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL. James M. Wilson, Denver; J. N. Carlisle Pueblo; J. P. Dwyer, Manitou; Mrs. Martin Flin and daughter, Chicago; J. A. S. Matthews, J. E. Sutherland, Mass.

NATIONAL S. Rose, Rev. J. Q. Archdeacon, Champion Vaughn, Denver; H. A. North, Philadelphia; J. D. Hall, Monument, Albert C. Rupe, Alamosa, R. C. Minor, Chicago, C. F. Annett, Cheyenne, Wm. Harrison, city.

MAKITOU HOLE. W. A. Smith, Colorado Springs, Adolph Hallgarten, M. Waller Hallgarten, Julius Hallgarten, New York, G. F. Becker, Berkley, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. Channing, Boston; G. C. Chas. A. H. J. Clark, Kansas City; E. A. Jewell, J. F. Goddard, wife and child, Chicago; O. Falconer and wife, Hamilton, Ont., Warren Currier, St. Louis, Orlando J. Root, Lansing, Thomas A. Parsons, Liverpool, Eng., T. E. Holland, St. Louis.

GIR. Vaughn at City Hall.

A fair audience assembled at the City Hall last evening to listen to Gen Vaughn on the subject of temperance. After a few prefatory remarks the General spoke substantially as follows:

Our subject is old as old as the evil we fight. Centuries ago the old Roman Empire was hurled from her seven-hilled throne, from which she ruled 120,000,000, by this same evil we fight to day, not by Goths and Huns. The same appeals we now

make to men and the same accusations against this evil were then made that while our subject is old it is kafusoscopic and each new turn of the years go by reveals new features of the old evil.

The history of the first temperance work should give us courage and hope. In 1808, one of the then leading temperance organizations prohibited its members from getting drunk on any other than a national holiday, and the penalty of violating this rule was 25 cents. Truly we have progressed. The present age has advanced in practical and specific temperance work. Still intemperance is strong and has been made bold and aggressive by its past successes and has increased in spite of temperance work. But the tide is turning and the grandest of victories bids fair to be a fact of the present century.

The leading men of to-day who drink are largely responsible for the formation of drinking habits by the young men of the present time. These habits rob young men of the confidence of the business public. A young man of fine business ability and well endorsed, came from the east seeking a situation as an accountant. I mentioned his case to a prominent banker, who replied, "I am acquainted with his case, he is one of the finest accountants in the west, but he has formed habits of dissipation, and we cannot possibly give him a place." Young men who boast of their ability to break the chains they are forging around themselves, know not what they say. I believe if there be a personal devil in existence, that he is embodied in whisky and its kindred drinks.

It is the belief of the best medical authorities that every known disease may be

better overcome by other things than alcoholic preparations. The drinking sin of the alleys and saloons was once the pet of human society. I am not an atheist but believe in the omnipotence of God physically and intellectually we are degenerating, and they attribute the degeneracy to this cause, therefore, this being true, patriotism should inspire us to greater efforts to overcome this evil. This movement gives evidence of being ordered by higher than human hands and minds, and this fact gives us hope of success.

The work of woman is an important factor in bringing about the grand results we see in this work, and her success will inspire her and cheer us. About \$70,000 worth of intoxicants are consumed in our land in one year, nearly all going to pay our national debt, thus saving us from heavy taxation, besides leaving a handsome margin. Some 56,000 men are employed and paid in the United States for making drunkards. We raise taxes to build jails, and then release men to fill them.

In reply to the slander that but few keep their pledges, I remark that out of the 6,000 in Arapahoe county only about 100 were untrue, and one-half of them have returned.

By request, General Vaughn repeated, with great acceptance, the poem, entitled "Roger and I." The general was listened to with the closest attention throughout.

He will deliver temperance addresses at the M. E. church this evening, and at the city hall on Monday evening. We trust he will have crowded houses on both occasions.

PERSONAL.

Dr. P. K. Thoms, a leading physician of Pueblo, is at the Crawford.

E. A. Jewett, superintendent of the Pullman car company at Chicago, was at the Crawford yesterday.

Ed. L. Turner, a commercial man of Chicago, registered at the Crawford yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. O'Brien and son, of Highland Park, Ill., are staying at the Crawford.

O. E. Van Deventer, representing McCord, Nave & Co., wholesale grocers of Kansas City, is at the Crawford.

W. G. Sanborn, representing A. L. Bancroft & Co., law-book publishers of San Francisco, is a guest at the Crawford. He is giving particular attention to the sale of a new work entitled "The American Decisions," which contains all the cases of general value and authority which have been decided in the courts of the several states, from the earliest issue of the state reports to the year 1869. This work has been compiled by John Prossatt, Esq., and is complete in seventy-five volumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Jackson are off on a trip to Leadville.

Mrs. Thomas Hughes and Mrs. George Hughes leave on this morning's train on a visit to friends in the East.

Mr. W. H. Roby, of the firm of Roby & Co., proprietors of the Pike's Peak mill, has just returned from a business trip along the A. T. & S. F. Ry.

S. T. Blyer, a commercial man of St. Louis, was at the Crawford yesterday.

Messrs. S. W. Hill and B. T. Rogers, of Lake Superior, Mich., have just returned from Deadwood and are at the Crawford.

T. J. Preese, a St. Louis tobacco man is at the Crawford.

J. K. Doolittle, the Denver dry goods merchant, is at the Crawford.

W. F. Mitchell, representing G. W. Mitchell grocers of Adeline, Ill., is stopping at the Crawford.

Mrs. Martin Flin and daughter of Chicago are guests at the Colorado Springs Hotel.

Mrs. M. M. Chappel and daughter have gone to Chicago. They will return in a week.

C. W. Mead, esq., of the Omaha,しだい, works, passed through the city yesterday.

C. W. Barker, of the Manitou House, returned from Denver yesterday.

Sheriff Becker, saw on Friday last at Kettle Creek Ranch some hail stones nearly as large as hen's eggs, which had fallen on Tuesday last. They were lying under the shelter of a shed.

Wilbur F. Stone, associate judge of the supreme court of this state is staying at the Crawford. He made us a pleasant call yesterday.

Rev. J. O. Archdeacon, a prominent

clergyman of Denver is at the Crawford.

C. F. Annett, manager of the A. & P. telegraph company, of Cheyenne is a guest at the National.

R. C. Minor, manager of the A. & P. telegraph company of Chicago, is registered at the National.

General Champion Vaughn, the celebrated temperance lecturer is stopping at the National.

Wm. Harrison esq., returned from Denver yesterday.

Real Estate Transfer.

Peter and Mary Hedges to Nancy A. Burton. All that portion of block 251, addition 1 Colorado Springs, bounded as follows:

commencing on e side of Washington Avenue, 50 ft. s of C. still,

thence s, fronting on said Ave 25 ft. and extending in depth 190 ft.

e consideration.

Nancy A. Burton to Jas A. Yarnall, same as above, consideration,

G. M. Arnold to Ino P. McMillan,

All that part of lot 19 and 20 in block 91, described as follows:

betw. 4th and 5th Streets, 100 ft. wide,

and 100 ft. deep, bounded as follows:

commencing on e side of Washington Avenue, 50 ft. s of C. still,

thence s, fronting on said Ave 25 ft. and extending in depth 190 ft.

e consideration.

Buy the Cheyenne Canon Ice of T. E. Johnson.

Milk five cents a quart T. E. Johnson.

Clothing and furnishing goods cheaper,

than ever at D. W. Robbins.

Persons wanting wool twine, wool sacks,

or sheep shears, call on Durkee & Lee.

Fresh fish every day at Yerger's.

Chairs, milk pans, pails, strainers, &c.,

at Durkee & Lee.

Camp stools, with or without backs,

Folding Cots, Mattresses, Pillows, and everything needed for a first-class camp outfit, excepted at S. B. Westfield's

outhorn fry-pan excepted at S. B. Westfield's

outhorn

ice.

Camp stools, with or without backs,

Folding Cots, Mattresses, Pillows, and

everything needed for a first-class camp

outhorn

ice.

Camp stools, with or without backs,

Folding Cots